United Nations S/2002/889

Security Council

Distr.: General
15 August 2002

Original: English

Letter dated 15 August 2002 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Portugal to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour, in my capacity of coordinator of the Troika for this month, to send you the statement circulated by the Troika of Observer States to the Lusaka Protocol at the meeting of the Security Council held on 7 August 2002 (see annex).

We would be grateful if the text of this letter and its annex were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Rui **Macieira**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
Deputy Permanent Representative of Portugal to the United Nations

02-52703 (E) 160802

Annex to the letter dated 15 August 2002 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Portugal to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Statement of the Troika of Observer States to the Lusaka Protocol, Portugal, the Russian Federation and the United States, issued on 7 August 2002

Over the years during which the Troika has supported the peace process, hopes for a lasting settlement to the Angolan conflict have been often dashed. We are pleased, however, to observe that lasting peace and a political settlement finally seem at hand in Angola due to the wisdom both the Government and UNITA are showing. The long-suffering Angolan people deserve no less and they can count on the Troika and the United Nations to support their efforts in Angola.

Following the signing of the Memorandum of Understanding on 4 April, approximately 82,320 National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) military personnel have assembled in quartering areas, accompanied at nearby sites by over 249,553 family members, exceeding the parties' own estimates. In the Memorandum of Understanding, parties had planned to provide quartering for up to 50,000 UNITA military personnel and 300,000 family members.

The large and rapid influx of UNITA personnel taxed Government resources, but was also a concrete display of the willingness of both sides to put the past behind them. The Government has made progress in responding to the needs of these persons and their families. It is critical that the Angolan Government and the international community remain committed to the provision of material and support to these areas. We should also acknowledge that the demobilized fighters, in the face of difficult conditions, have shown a patience that clearly demonstrates their commitment to peace.

The Troika wishes to stress that those internally displaced and those who have taken refuge in neighbouring countries must not be forgotten. For true national reconciliation to take hold, the needs of all Angolan society must be addressed. While this task must first and foremost be addressed by the Angolan Government, the international community intends to provide assistance.

The Troika notes the appeal by the Government of Angola to the United Nations to organize and carry out an international donors conference to confront immediate material needs flowing from the current phase of the peace process, as well as a later phase of national reconciliation. The United Nations has asked the international community to provide more than $140 million to augment its current Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for Angola to support its humanitarian operations.

The Troika welcomes the Secretary-General's report of 26 July 2002 (S/2002/834) and supports the Secretary-General's decision to continue the United Nations presence in Angola, particularly to assist in the provision of humanitarian assistance.

The Troika urges the parties to build on the momentum of the demobilization effort and reconstitute the Joint Commission as soon as possible. To this end, the Troika urges UNITA to reconstitute itself quickly as a peaceful political party in a spirit of cooperation, reconciliation and non-interference by outside sources. In that regard, the continuing suspension of United Nations travel sanctions against UNITA-associated persons overseas has assisted in the political transformation of UNITA, and we wish to recognize the Government's good will in facilitating the travel of UNITA.

United Nations A/57/279–S/2002/890

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
7 August 2002
English
Original: Arabic

General Assembly
Fifty-seventh session
Item 22 (h) of the provisional agenda*
Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations: cooperation between the United Nations and the Inter-Parliamentary Union

Security Council
Fifty-seventh year

Letter dated 6 August 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government I have the honour to transmit to you the attached letter from Dr. Saadoun Hammadi, speaker of the National Assembly of Iraq, addressed to the President of the United States Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under item 22 (h) of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Mohammad A. **Aldouri**
Permanent Representative

* A/57/150.

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Annex to the letter dated 6 August 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Mr. President of the Senate,
Mr. Speaker of the House of Representatives,
Members of Congress:

Like others, I have listened to statements by members of the Congress of the United States, including Representative Dennis J. Kucinich and Senator Arlen Specter, reminding the President of the United States that under your Constitution it is a prerogative of Congress to declare war, including war against Iraq. On that basis, with the support of members of the National Assembly of Iraq, I felt it appropriate to address this letter to you.

Ladies and gentlemen:

One of the major problems between our people and our country, on the one hand, and successive United States administrations since 1990, on the other, apart from the hardship and the injustice of the constant aggression and destruction that has been inflicted upon our country and people, and the unjust blockade that has been imposed on us since that date, is the lack of dialogue between our country and yours, and their respective representatives, and the lack of opportunities to enable the Congress and the American people to get to know the facts as they really are, to enable the decision makers to act on the basis of an appraisal that is sound from both the objective and practical points of view and to give your representative bodies, and those people involved in political affairs, the possibility of seeing and observing the situation, and expressing their opinions and taking action on the basis of well-established facts, so that they would not do themselves the injustice of taking decisions or speaking in ignorance, or of doing injustice to those affected by their decisions.

This is the root cause of what has befallen our country since 1990. Had the facts been put to you, and to others, as they really are, and had dialogue been given a chance both practically and objectively, the course of events might have been very different. You may well remember that one of the details that was damaging to Iraq, and was among the main factors on which the United States Congress relied in 1990 in its urge to declare war on Iraq, was the story of Nairah and the hoax involving the incubators which was later shown to be a lie.

The situation that we have faced since that date, and continue to face, is one in which the United States Administrations concerned are likely to have received information from many sources, some of which inevitably have their own agenda or their own way of imagining things. On that basis, decisions have been taken to commit acts of aggression, against us after troops have been mobilized, and the chain of events has led to yet another series of acts of aggression, bringing death and destruction to the people of Iraq and to their property, without anybody attempting to establish the real facts or to distinguish between truth and falsehood.

Ladies and gentlemen:

We know the difference between truth and falsehood, and we know the facts on which our judgement is based. But our knowledge does not halt the aggression of the United States and its allies against our country and people. We would therefore

like you and fair minded people who represent American public opinion or who play a major role in shaping it, particularly in the media, to see the facts as they really are and not as they are represented to you as in the case of the Nairah story. When you get to know the real truth from both sides we do not think you would lose anything and your decision-making may gain in objectivity, irrespective of the direction it takes.

Mr. President of the Senate, Mr. Speaker of the House of Representatives, members of Congress:

This has been the essential problem that has brought suffering to my country which has lost more than a million children, to say nothing of young people and the elderly, as the international organizations involved have acknowledged. This has been the problem on account of which, since it has not been resolved, the United States Administration is threatening to invade Iraq. We therefore hope that you and your colleagues in the United States Congress will play a part in overcoming this difficulty by getting to know the truth through dialogue, after which you can make up your minds as you see fit.

Should you consider this to be worthy of your attention, I extend an invitation, on behalf of the National Assembly of Iraq, to a delegation of members of Congress to visit Iraq, comprising however many members you see fit, accompanied by as many experts as you wish in the chemical, biological and nuclear field, and invite you to bring information provided by your Government concerning its untrue claim that Iraq has produced chemical and biological weapons and that it is in the process of producing nuclear weapons, a claim that has been made by officials in your country and has been echoed by the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom.

Once your delegation, together with the accompanying experts in all relevant specialities, have inspected the sites in Iraq which, according to your information, are among those equipped to produce biological, chemical and nuclear weapons, and after you have been our guests for a period of three weeks during which time we shall provide you with the facilities you need to carry out your task of inspecting installations and facilities that allegedly produce or are intended to produce, chemical, biological or nuclear weapons, however far underground they may be, the decision will be yours; I do not think that you would stand to lose anything if you were to take your decision after having familiarized yourselves with the true situation on the ground.

(*Signed*) Saadoun **Hammadi**
Speaker of the National Assembly

United Nations A/ES-10/190–S/2002/891

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
7 August 2002

Original: English

General Assembly
Tenth emergency special session
Agenda item 5
Illegal Israeli actions in Occupied East Jerusalem and the rest of the Occupied Palestinian Territory

Security Council
Fifty-seventh year

Identical letters dated 6 August 2002 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

The toll of death and destruction in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, continues to rise as Israel, the occupying Power, continues to carry out its brutal military campaign against the Palestinian people. As the military siege and reoccupation of major Palestinian cities and population centres in the Occupied West Bank continues, the occupying forces have in recent days caused vast destruction, in particular in the city of Nablus.

Beginning on Friday, 2 August 2002, the Israeli occupying forces launched yet another invasion of Nablus. Backed by dozens of tanks and armoured vehicles, the occupying forces entered the city, causing extensive destruction to buildings and infrastructure, particularly in the Old City or Casbah, adding to the destruction wrought by the occupying forces in the Old City in recent months. The Old City's significance as an historic heritage site compounds the seriousness of this latest Israeli crime.

The Israeli siege and reoccupation of Nablus has caused increased suffering for all of the Palestinian inhabitants of the city, who are already living under grave socio-economic conditions as a result of the ongoing Israeli military campaign. Just today, the occupying forces fired upon a group of Palestinians, who defied the curfew in order to get food, killing a 15-year-old Palestinian boy and injuring several others. Moreover, in the recent invasion of Nablus, the occupying forces have rounded up and abducted numerous Palestinians.

In addition, the Israeli occupying forces have carried out numerous illegal demolitions of Palestinian homes in the past week both in the West Bank and in the Gaza Strip. Dozens of Palestinian families have been rendered homeless as a result of these recent home demolitions. Israel, the occupying Power, has also once again resorted to the illegal practice of deportation against the Palestinian people and is threatening actually to deport a number of Palestinians.

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Israel, the occupying Power, must be held accountable for all of these war crimes, State terrorism and human rights violations being committed by the Israeli occupying forces against the Palestinian people. These Israeli violations and crimes are destroying any potential for peace between the two sides and have been the cause of mounting suffering and misery for the Palestinian people as the humanitarian crisis they face as a result of such actions continues to worsen.

All of this is happening at a time when the General Assembly, convened in its resumed tenth emergency special session, adopted resolution ES-10/11 (5 August 2002) by a large majority, demanding, inter alia, the immediate withdrawal of the Israeli occupying forces from Palestinian population centres towards a return to the positions held prior to September 2000. We await serious follow-up of the above resolution by the international community and look forward to its speedy implementation along with the long-overdue implementation of relevant resolutions of the Security Council. The timely implementation of these resolutions would serve to promote calm and a return to the path of peace, towards a final resolution of this prolonged and tragic conflict caused by more than 35 years of the illegal Israeli occupation of Palestinian land and oppression of the Palestinian people

In follow-up to my previous 132 letters to you regarding the ongoing crisis in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, dated from 29 September 2000 to 23 July 2002 (A/55/432-S/2000/921; A/55/437-S/2000/930; A/55/450-S/2000/957; A/55/466-S/2000/971; A/55/474-S/2000/984; A/55/490-S/2000/993; A/ES-10/39-S/2000/1015; A/ES-10/40-S/2000/1025; A/ES-10/42-S/2000/1068; A/ES-10/43-S/2000/1078; A/ES-10/44-S/2000/1093; A/ES-10/45-S/2000/1104; A/ES-10/46-S/2000/1107; A/ES-10/47-S/2000/1116; A/ES-10/48-S/2000/1129; A/ES-10/49-S/2000/1154; A/ES-10/50-S/2000/1173; A/ES-10/51-S/2000/1185; A/ES-10/52-S/2000/1206; A/ES-10/53-S/2000/1247; A/ES-10/54-S/2001/7; A/ES-10/55-S/2001/33; A/ES-10/56-S/2001/50; A/ES-10/57-S/2001/101; A/ES-10/58-S/2001/131; A/ES-10/59-S/2001/156; A/ES-10/60-S/2001/175; A/ES-10/61-S/2001/189; A/ES-10/64-S/2001/209; A/ES-10/65-S/2001/226; A/ES-10/66-S/2001/239; A/ES-10/67-S/2001/255; A/ES-10/68-S/2001/284; A/ES-10/69-S/2001/295; A/ES-10/70-S/2001/304; A/ES-10/71-S/2001/314; A/ES-10/72-S/2001/332; A/ES-10/75-S/2001/352; A/ES-10/76-S/2001/372; A/ES-10/79-S/2001/418; A/ES-10/80-S/2001/432; A/ES-10/81-S/2001/447; A/ES-10/82-S/2001/463; A/ES-10/83-S/2001/471; A/ES-10/84-S/2001/479; A/ES-10/85-S/2001/486; A/ES-10/86-S/2001/496; A/ES-10/87-S/2001/504; A/ES-10/88-S/2001/508; A/ES-10/89-S/2001/544; A/ES-10/90-S/2001/586; A/ES-10/91-S/2001/605; A/ES-10/92-S/2001/629; A/ES-10/93-S/2001/657; A/ES-10/94-S/2001/669; A/ES-10/95-S/2001/686; A/ES-10/96-S/2001/697; A/ES-10/97-S/2001/708; A/ES-10/98-S/2001/717; A/ES-10/99-S/2001/742; A/ES-10/100-S/2001/754; A/ES-10/101-S/2001/783; A/ES-10/102-S/2001/785; A/ES-10/103-S/2001/798; A/ES-10/104-S/2001/812; A/ES-10/105-S/2001/814; A/ES-10/107-S/2001/821; A/ES-10/108-S/2001/826; A/ES-10/111-S/2001/880; A/ES-10/112-S/2001/918; A/ES-10/114-S/2001/928; A/ES-10/115-S/2001/932; A/ES-10/116-S/2001/941; A/ES-10/117-S/2001/971; A/ES-10/118-S/2001/989; A/ES-10/119-S/2001/991; A/ES-10/121-S/2001/1007; A/ES-10/122-S/2001/1024; A/ES-10/123-S/2001/1036; A/ES-10/124-S/2001/1084; A/ES-10/125-S/2001/1092; A/ES-10/126-S/2001/1118; A/ES-10/128-S/2001/1149; A/ES-10/129-S/2001/1166; A/ES-10/133-S/2001/1239; A/ES-10/134-S/2001/1261; A/ES-10/136-S/2002/18; A/ES-10/137-S/2002/39; A/ES-10/138-S/2002/48; A/ES-10/139-S/2002/58;

A/ES-10/140-S/2002/89; A/ES-10/141-S/2002/95; A/ES-10/142-S/2002/102; A/ES-10/143-S/2002/121; A/ES-10/144-S/2002/142; A/ES-10/145-S/2002/146; A/ES-10/146-S/2002/165; A/ES-10/147-S/2002/175; A/ES-10/148-S/2002/182; A/ES-10/149-S/2002/186; A/ES-10/150-S/2002/214; A/ES-10/151-S/2002/223; A/ES-10/152-S/2002/232; A/ES-10/154-S/2002/242; A/ES-10/155-S/2002/248; A/ES-10/156-S/2002/245; A/ES-10/157-S/2002/253, A/ES-10/158-S/2002/258; A/ES-10/159-S/2002/281; A/ES-10/160-S/2002/307; A/ES-10/161-S/2002/319; A/ES-10/162-S/2002/330; A/ES-10/163-S/2002/340; A/ES-10/164-S/2002/353; A/ES-10/165-S/2002/361; A/ES-10/166-S/2002/370; A/ES-10/167-S/2002/433; A/ES-10/168-S/2002/474; A/ES-10/169-S/2002/495; A/ES-10/173-S/2002/536; A/ES-10/174-S/2002/555; A/ES-10/175-S/2002/610; A/ES-10/176-S/2002/617; A/ES-10/177-S/2002/641; A/ES-10/178-S/2002/650; A/ES-10/179-S/2002/654; A/ES-10/180-S/2002/686; A/ES-10/181-S/2002/697; A/ES-10/182-S/2002/699; A/ES-10/183-S/2002/717; A/ES-10/184-S/2002/738; and A/ES-10/185-S/2002/827), it is my profound regret to inform you that since my last letter to you, at least 26 more Palestinians, including women and children, have been killed by Israeli occupying forces, raising the total number of Palestinian martyrs killed since 28 September 2000 to 1,731 people. (The names of the martyrs that have been identified thus far are contained in the annex to the present letter.)

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the present letter and its annex distributed as an official document of the tenth emergency special session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 5, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Nasser **Al-Kidwa**
Ambassador
Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations

Annex to the identical letters dated 6 August 2002 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Names of martyrs killed by Israeli occupying forces in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem* (Wednesday, 24 July-Sunday, 6 August 2002)

Wednesday, 24 July 2002

1. Dalia Mattar (6 years old)
2. Mohammed Rateb Mattar (4 years old)
3. Ayman Mattar (1 year old)

Thursday, 25 July 2002

1. Sami Suleiman Abu Salah

Friday, 26 July 2002

1. Ziad Tayseer Ahmed Al-Haj Hassan

Saturday, 27 July 2002

1. Anwar Mohammed Fayad

Sunday, 28 July 2002

1. Nivine Mousa Jamjoum (14 years old)

Monday, 29 July 2002

1. Ma'moun Mohiyedin Eizat Al-Zibn (18 years old)

Tuesday, 30 July 2002

1. Madeline Meddein Younes Nasasreh (infant — 9 months old)

Wednesday, 31 July 2002

1. Atta Al-Louzy

Thursday, 1 August 2002

1. Leila Hossam Beiheiry (18 years old)
2. Nivine Jihad Selmy (3 years old)
3. Marwan Jamal Khayal

* The total number of Palestinian martyrs killed by Israeli occupying forces since 28 September 2000 is 1,731.

Friday, 2 August 2002

1. Amjad Abdelhady Jabour Eshtiyeh
2. Raed Fathi Al-Amad
3. No'man Hussein Zaloum
4. Fatma Abdallah Abu Daher
5. Asma'a Tahseen Ahmed (9 years old)
6. Ahmed Tawfiq Al-Dirzi

Sunday, 4 August 2002

1. Abdelrahman Ibrahim Abdelrahim Al-Taweel
2. Mohammed Yehya Khalil Nisyou

Monday, 5 August 2002

1. Mohammed Rida Daghlas Farounieh
2. Khalid Abdelaziz Mahmoud Seif
3. Hamzeh Mohammed Badawy Al-Saed Dewikat (13 years old)

Tuesday, 6 August 2002

1. Ali Mohammed Al-Ajoury
2. Murad Suleiman Rushdi Marshoud